

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK IN OREGON.

The Northern Overland Held Up by Masked Bandits Near Roseburg.

Use Dynamite to Blow Open the Door of the Express Car.

Two of the Smaller Safes Broken Open and Looted of Their Contents—The Mail Car Also Visited, and Some Registered Packages Taken—Not Believed That the Robbers Secured Much Booty.

PORTLAND (Or.), Jan. 29.—The north-bound overland train which left San Francisco Wednesday and was due here at 8 o'clock this morning, was held up two miles west of Roseburg, Or., last night.

The train was in charge of Conductor Sam Veatch and Engineer Morris.

As soon as possible after the hold-up began Fireman Hendricks of the train crew slipped out of the engine and ran on to Roseburg and gave the alarm.

Arming himself quickly he started back to the scene of the trouble. Superintendent Fields of the Southern Pacific road, who was at Roseburg, quickly took a posse of a dozen armed men and an engine and started out.

Heavy explosions of dynamite or powder were distinctly heard at Roseburg when the hold-up was in progress, and a light of either a fire or a torch was seen from the city, but just what occurred was not then known.

Fireman Hendricks stated that the train was first flagged by the highway men, but the trainman was in too great haste to make any detailed statement.

The following particulars of the hold-up were given out by the Southern Pacific officials here:

Train No. 15, northbound Oregon express, was held up last night at Shady Point by two or three men, two miles south of Roseburg. The express car was detached from the train by the robbers and the door blown open with dynamite. The two smaller safes in the car were then blown open and looted.

The express car then took fire. The conductor and trainmen worked hard to save it after the robbers had gone, but the flames secured too great a start and the car and contents were destroyed.

The train was on time at Shady Point, where Engineer Morris saw a man at the side of the track waving a flag. He slowed up for the signal, and just as he brought the train to a stop a man armed with two revolvers came over the back of the tender and covered him.

At the same time another armed man, who was the one who had flagged him, appeared at the side of the cab, and, presenting a revolver at the engineer, ordered him not to attempt to move the train, but to come down at once and get with the strangers on the express car.

The fireman in the meantime had got down on the other side.

The two robbers and the engineer then went to the express car, where the robbers ordered the express messenger to open the door. This the messenger refused to do.

The robbers then uncoupled the express car, returned to the engine and "kicked" the train back, leaving the express car separated. In the meantime the express messenger had seized the opportunity to step out of the car.

After "breaking" the train in two, the robbers returned to the express car, and with heavy charges of dynamite, the detonations of which were heard at Roseburg, blew the door open.

Entering the car, they attacked the two smaller safes, which they succeeded in opening. The messenger thought the robbers did not succeed in getting into the big safe, and consequently they could not have secured much money.

The explosion set fire to the express car, and when the robbers drew off it was a mass of flames. The train crew worked like Trojans to save it, but the car and contents were almost totally destroyed.

The passengers were considerably shaken up and some of them frightened, but no one was seriously injured. The hold-up will make the train from eight to ten hours late in getting into Portland.

A imperfect description of one of the robbers was secured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 29.—A later account says that the train was signaled by a lantern. Engineer Morris stopped at the light, and a masked man, revolver in each hand, crawled down from the tender, ordering hands up. Fireman Hendricks jumped off the cab and ran for Roseburg, followed by a couple of bullets.

The robbers ordered Morris to give the train a jerk back, when the mail and express were cut off the train, and ordered him to pull ahead when he had gone about fifty yards.

During this time Conductor Veatch and Trainman Leavelle were with their light to reconnoiter, but were shot at and ordered back.

Butler, the express messenger, put his lights out and went behind some trunks. He was ordered to open the car, and he opened the door and took a shot at the robbers.

terns, passed his house, coming from the direction of the robbery, headed for Roseburg, shortly after the shooting ceased.

Five dynamite explosions were distinctly heard by many people in Roseburg. Superintendent Fields of the Southern Pacific, who happened to be here, was called about 1:30 and took an engine and men to the scene. The burning car was tumbled off the track and the train brought in after several hours' delay.

Engineer Morris had one cheek grazed by a bullet, and the express messenger's big dog was killed. A few mail pouches were rifled, but their value is unknown. The end of the mail car was charred and some of the mail matter damaged by fire and water. The cars stood near a small slough, from which water was carried to put out the blaze.

Several commercial travelers lost valuable sample cases in the fire. One case containing silver knives, forks and spoons was found this morning in the slough uninjured. Nothing else of value was recovered.

The large express safe, unopened, was taken to Portland on the morning local. The Sheriff and posse are scouring the country, but there is no clew as yet, as a heavy rain was falling all morning and all tracks are obliterated.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

PORTLAND (Or.), Jan. 29.—The Southern Pacific train which was held up at midnight near Roseburg, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Charles Piper, postal clerk in charge of the mail car, said: "Two men did all the work of holding up the train, but I think there were five in the gang. They exploded two dynamite bombs in the express car and half a dozen on the outside."

"When the express car caught fire I realized that my car, which was next to the express car, was in danger. One of the robbers drew a revolver on me, while he went through the mail. I don't believe he took anything of value."

"The express car was soon a mass of flames and set about to save the car if possible, by carrying water from a pond near at hand. The entire end of the mail car was burned out, but only a small part of the mail was damaged."

NO DEFINITE CLEWS.

ROSEBURG (Or.), Jan. 29.—Up to a late hour to-night no definite clews have been discovered leading to the identity of the miscreants who held up the northbound Southern Pacific express last night. Superintendent Fields is on the scene personally directing the movements of several posse who are trying to pick up the trail of the robbers, but thus far their efforts have been fruitless, owing to the heavy rainfall of the past twelve hours.

In the employ of the railroad and express companies are on their way here from Sacramento, and upon their arrival more systematic efforts will be made to run the fugitives down. An unsuccessful attempt was made here to open Wells-Fargo "through" safe, after which it was shipped to the company's headquarters at Portland. The metal box of the safe was badly warped by the heat, and it is feared that at least a part of the contents will be damaged.

The debris of the wreck has all been cleared away, and trains are moving on.

SIMILAR TO A FORMER HOLD-UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Postal authorities in this city received but little information in regard to the hold-up, and have learned nothing further than what is conveyed in the above dispatch.

The robbers entered the mail car, but it is not known how much they secured. A brief dispatch from the Postmaster at Roseburg stated that the registered mail for Seattle, Portland and Astoria had been taken.

In speaking of the robbery Inspector Thrall stated this morning that it was similar to the one where the same train was held up on the night of July 1, 1895, thirty miles south of the scene of last night's affair.

On that occasion the robbers operated in the same manner in order to stop the train, and Mr. Thrall is inclined to the belief that the same parties are responsible for both hold-ups. Five men were concerned in the first robbery, and two men were arrested for their participation in it. They were John Case and John Pool. The evidence against them appeared to be conclusive, and after a trial in the United States District Court of Portland, the jury found them guilty.

A new trial was demanded and Judge Bellingier, after taking the matter under advisement for eight months, granted a new trial, stating that in his opinion there was not sufficient evidence to convict. As the postal officials had no further evidence the cases were dismissed.

Case and Pool have since been indicted by the State Court, but have not been arrested.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

An Increasing Growth in the Feeling of Unrest.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the discussion of the question of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the troubles of South Africa was resumed. In the course of the debate Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declared that the position in South Africa was still unsettled, and that during the last few months there had been a recurrence and increasing growth of the feeling of unrest, which must be allayed.

Matters had been rendered much worse, he said, by the recent legislation on the part of the Boer Parliament, and moreover, although President Kruger had again and again promised to give favorable consideration to the grievances of the Uitlanders, he had not done so.

Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain declared, still maintained that peace was insecure, and would remain so until the Uitlanders' grievances were redressed. He felt sure that an inquiry by a commission formed for that purpose would further these ends.

In reply to a question by Sir George Baden-Powell, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government, with the approval of her majesty, had invited the Prime Ministers of the several colonies to come to England and take part in the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. If the invitations were accepted, Mr. Chamberlain continued, the Premier would be the guests of Great Britain.

Union Pacific Foreclosure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Attorney-General Harmon to-day signed the application for foreclosure of the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the papers were mailed to be filed in Kansas and Missouri.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Willard Colton, a Traveling Salesman, Shoots and Kills His Wife,

Afterward Putting an End to His Own Existence.

A Coachman Murders a Woman at Chicago, Attempts to Kill Her Two Children, and Then Shoots Himself, Falling Fatally Wounded Over His Victim's Body.

CLEVELAND (O.), Jan. 29.—Willard Colton, aged 47, returned home at 3 o'clock this morning, and, after a quarrel with his wife, shot and killed her and himself.

Colton was a traveling salesman for a Chicago shoe house, and drank heavily, which led to frequent quarrels between himself and wife. They were married in 1892, both having been married before. Mrs. Colton had considerable property.

Colton disliked Mrs. Hauslach, his step-daughter and her presence in the house undoubtedly led to a quarrel. It is believed Mrs. Hauslach would have been killed had she not escaped to the lower part of the house when the shooting began.

TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Albert Cuning, a coachman whose home is said to be in Cincinnati, shot and killed Mrs. Mary Denning to-day. He attempted to kill the woman's two boys, but failed, and then shot himself, falling across Mrs. Denning's body, fatally wounded.

A year ago Cuning roomed in Mrs. Denning's house. He attempted to kill her, wounding her in the arm and head. He escaped, and was not again seen until to-day. It is said Cuning was forced to leave Mrs. Denning's house on account of his unwelcome attentions.

Denning, who is a liverman, separated from his wife some years ago and on account of the attentions Cuning paid his wife.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS Take Charge of the Session of Iowa's State Senate.

DES MOINES (Ia.), Jan. 29.—The event of to-day's sessions of the Woman's Suffrage Convention was the acceptance of an invitation to visit the State Senate in session. The session was turned over to the ladies, Miss Anthony taking the chair, and addresses were made by Miss Anthony, Miss Bradford of Colorado, Mrs. Catt of New York, Mrs. Colby of Nebraska, Mrs. Shaw of Pennsylvania, Miss Blackwell of Pennsylvania and others.

They all urged the Legislature to submit the question of suffrage to the people.

In the afternoon routine work was transacted. Resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the recent victory in Idaho, the splendid showing in California, urging Congress to submit a proposition for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, urging Legislatures to submit the matter to their States, declaring for international arbitration of all disputes.

The evening session was devoted to the celebrating the victory in Idaho. Addresses were made by Clara B. Colby of Wyoming, Mrs. Bradford of Colorado, Mrs. Woods of Idaho, Mrs. John of Kansas and Mrs. Hulbin of Illinois.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Conference Held at Washington in April, 1894.— Should be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Permanent Committee on Arbitration with Great Britain appointed by the conference held at Washington April 22 and 23, 1894, make the following public statement of their views concerning the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded January 11, 1897.

"From Washington's Administration down to this day arbitration has uniformly been a prominent feature of our national policy. None but the most cogent reasons could justify the rejection of a treaty thus negotiated in direct response to our own invitation.

"The treaty provides different methods for the various cases arising. Pecuniary claims are to be submitted to a tribunal consisting of 'jurists of repute,' three or five in number, each Government naming one member of the court if it consists of three persons, or two members if it consists of five. The remaining member is to be selected by those first named, or if they cannot agree by the joint action of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council. Finally and only in the event of these bodies being unable to unite in a selection the third or fifth member is to be named by the King of Sweden and Norway.

"Other matters of difference not involving territorial claims are also to be submitted to the tribunal of five, constituted as above; but whenever it is found that the determination of any dispute necessarily involves the decision of a question of grave general importance affecting the national rights of either party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, then the dispute is to be referred to the tribunal provided for adjudication of territorial claims.

"The tribunal is to consist of three American and three British Judges named by the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain,

respectively. There is no umpire, and the award of this tribunal is not to be final unless agreed upon by a majority of not less than five to one of its members. If there should be a less majority the award may also be final if both powers acquiesce. If either protests against it as erroneous the award will be of no validity. It is further provided that in such cases of disagreement there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the final award of the tribunal is friendly powers has been invited.

"The treaty is to remain in force five years, and as much longer as the two Governments desire; either being at liberty to terminate it after January 11, 1902, by merely giving notice. There will therefore be full opportunity for revision if after a fair trial experience shows defects in the practical working of the scheme.

"The objections to the treaty which have come to the notice of this committee have received careful and respectful consideration. We believe that they are almost entirely owing to an imperfect study or a misapprehension of its provisions or of their possible effect. The initiation of the movement for establishing a permanent system of arbitration, of which this treaty is the first fruit, forms one of the most honorable pages in American history. The American people will certainly not fail to appreciate the glory of leadership in this great cause, which is the cause of advancing civilization.

"The committee, being convinced after careful study that the treaty deserves all the commendations bestowed upon it by friends of peace and progress throughout the world, express their confident hope that the Senate of the United States will give the sanction of its approval."

GLOVE CONTESTS LEGALIZED.

THE BILL PASSED BY THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE SIGNED.

Persons Who Promote Fistic Encounters in That State Will Receive Official Protection.

CARSON, Jan. 29.—Governor Sadler this afternoon signed the bill recently passed by the Nevada State Legislature licensing glove contests.

In an interview to-night the Governor said: "While the bill is in the hands of the Senate and Assembly I refrained from making any comment on the matter. Now that it has passed both houses by a handsome majority I consider it my duty to sign it. It is evident that the citizens of Nevada desire that the measure shall become law, and there is no valid reason why it should not receive my sanction."

"Will you protect persons who promote fistic encounters in Nevada, should they comply with the law?"

"Yes. They will receive whatever official protection it is in my power to grant."

THE FIGHT WILL BE HELD THERE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—William Kenyon Wheelock, the advance representative of Dan Stuart, the noted prize fighter, was in the vicinity of Carson and Reno, Nevada, where he has been lobbying in the interest of the bill to license glove contests. Mr. Wheelock was naturally pleased when informed that Governor Sadler had signed the measure.

"I found the sentiment in Nevada most liberal," he said. "The people over there appreciate the fact that the holding of glove contests in the State means the influx of large quantities of money, for ring patrons are noted as liberal spenders."

"It has been definitely settled by Mr. Stuart that the Fitzsimmons-Corbett battle will take place in the Sagarbush State. I have located training quarters for both men in the vicinity of Carson and Reno. Slaughter and Steamboat Springs are both excellent places to train, and I find that the weather in Nevada during the month of March is invariably mild and favorable for outdoor work."

"The contest will be held in the city offering the most alluring inducements. Mr. Stuart will hear what Reno and Carson have to say, and will personally examine the ground before making up his mind as regards the location of the battle ground."

"I have been in communication with some of the railroad officials, and while nothing definite has been agreed on, we expect greatly reduced fares to the point nearest the ring side."

"My advice to Corbett and Fitzsimmons was to come West immediately, so that it is likely that all principals concerned will soon be on the ground."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Fatal Collision in a Blinding Snow-storm in New York.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Jan. 29.—Henry Schneider, conductor, and Trainman Carner were killed in a wreck on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road, five miles west of Leroy last night. Fireman McLain was injured, probably fatally, and Brakenhoff, Robert McLaughlin was pinned under the engine and badly injured. Fireman R. P. Ryan and James Carrigan were hurt. A collision occurred in a blinding snow-storm between a freight and a snow-plow.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

GRAFTON (W. Va.), Jan. 29.—Edward Watson was instantly killed and ten others seriously injured, two probably fatally, at the Georgia mine, near Flemington. The coal is sent down an inclined railway, the loaded cars hauling up empty ones on another track. This morning thirty miners were going up in two cars when a loaded car jumped the track, crashing into the up-bound train.

Did Not Get His Prisoner.

LINCOLN (Neb.), Jan. 29.—Governor Lincoln declined to-day to grant a requisition for Ogea Hackett of Omaha, who is wanted in Ogden, Utah, charged with conspiring to defraud. The Governor stated that the requisition did not set up a crime. It simply stated that Hackett had sought to defraud, but had not carried out the conspiracy by any overt act. This was considered a fatal defect, and the Utah Sheriff was compelled to return to Ogden without his prisoner.

CLEVELAND TALKS TO MEDICAL LIGHTS.

Delivers an Address at the Semi-Centennial of the Academy of Medicine

Held in Carnegie Music Hall at New York City.

The Prospect of Their Bestowing Upon Their Fellow Citizens the Ripened Results of Professional Labor Would be Brighter and Nearer if Members Were Oftener Found in National and State Legislative Assemblies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Academy of Medicine celebrated its semi-centennial in Carnegie Music Hall to-night. The entertainment consisted of addresses by several prominent medical lights of the academy and an address by the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland. The hall was crowded. From orchestra to the top-most gallery every seat seemed filled. The boxes being brilliant with color and pretty women in evening dress.

"Hail to the Chief" greeted the President as he entered the hall on the arm of Dr. Bryant, the audience rising out of respect to the Nation's Chief Executive.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, dressed in the purple robes of the Episcopate, offered the opening prayer. President Joseph D. Bryant, M. D., then made the opening address of welcome. Dr. Purdie, Dr. Sayre and Dr. Jacobus spoke on the aims and work of the academy.

Mr. Cleveland was then introduced by Dr. Bryant. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have anticipated the share assigned to me on this occasion with considerable trepidation, for various reasons. I have been chiefly disturbed, I believe, because my inclination toward a sufficient ground for my right to join those who celebrate the semi-centennial of a medical association. If in passing through that period in boyhood when the desirable choice of future activity seemed to rest between away from home to be a sailor and staying at home to be a doctor, I inclined toward the more quiet and orderly of these pursuits, this surely furnishes no basis at this late day for a claim of relationship to the medical fraternity. Nor do I forget that less than seven years ago I was accorded the privilege of participating in the exercises when the cornerstone was laid of the building which is now the home of the organization which to-night celebrates its useful and honorable existence. Yet this hardly entitles me to a claim of relationship. Confessing, therefore, that I have no right to even standing room within the inner circle of the profession, I have boldly and without the least authority determined to speak to you as a representative of the vast army of patients and laymen.

"At the outset I desire to remind you that you owe us much. Though largely in the majority and with plenty of members to spare, those who are well conducted among us do not work with hurtful competition. Instead of making life hard for you by an observance of laws of health, we assist you by indulging in all sorts of irregularities. We are obedient and submissive to your commands—that is, when we are sick—and we sometimes pay your bills even after a recovery to hearty which we are always certain would have resulted without your interference. If in these circumstances we venture to assert ourselves and tell you what is in our minds, it is not fair to liken us to a certain personage who when sick a saint would be thought very differently affected when well."

"We begin by conceding most heartily and without the least reservation the learning and skill of those now constituting the medical profession and the wonderful advance that has been made through their untiring labors and investigations for the alleviation of human suffering and the saving of human life. It may be that this seems to you an acknowledgment so much your due as to be hardly worth making. You should, however, value it because it is sincerely made by those who were not born yesterday, but who hold in lasting and tender memory the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated sufferings and saved human life. We know that it was not given to him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark.

"We remember without abhorrence his ever ready lancet. We endure with awful placency the recollection of his awful medicine case containing bottles, powder and pills. Whatever might be thought of them now, they seemed all sufficient in all emergencies, to say nothing of tooth-pulling tools and other silver breeding instruments sometimes exposed to view. If he was ignorant of many of the instruments now in use, he at least supplied the deficiency with tenacious memory of the ministrations of the village doctor of fifty years ago, and are now the living monuments of his faithful care. He, too, alleviated sufferings and saved human life. We know that it was not given to him to see the bright lights that now mark the path of medicine and surgery, but you cannot convince us that he groped entirely in the dark.

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